

ATHENS FORECAST — PARIS:
2-3 (22-12). Tomorrow sunny.
7-8 (22-13). LONDON: Partly
cloudy (20-11). Tomorrow warmer.
A. 62-56 (19-14). CHANNEL:
Sunny. Temp. 77-87 (25-14).
C. Temp. 78-88 (26-16). Yester-
(26-14).
AL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL

Emerald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1972

Established 1837



tz Swims to 7th Olympic Gold

st butterfly—Won in a world record 2, Aug. 31.
st butterfly—Won in world record 20.4, Aug. 24.
st freestyle—Won in world record 1.12, Sept. 3.
st freestyle—Won in world record 52.8, Aug. 29.

out of U.S. ed by IOC Drug Test

ernard Kirsch
I, Sept. 4 (UPI)—A
medalist who was not
the pool tonight; and
his gold medal over-
Mark Spitz's domi-
the Olympic Games

Mont. winner of the
freestyle last Fri-
sunned from tonight's
race by the Medical
n of the Internation-
Committee because
drug test after his
d proved positive. He
not yet been disquali-
the IOC, nor has the
ates Olympic Com-
laying hide-and-seek,
explanation.
it, 16, an asthmatic
hood, took a pill cal-
o help his breathing;
tains ephedrine, not
a stimulant but ban-
IOC's Medical Com-
Before the Games,
U.S. team was go-
gh processing pro-
Washington, it was
IOC list of all forbid-
s. The uninvited
medalist showed 12
million, an infinit-
amount.

Perfect Note

for the teen-ager, the
the swimming execu-
ed on a perfect note
L.S. plungers—four
picked up gold
7, as expected, by
the third leg—the
for the U.S. 4×100-
relay team and
the lead. The United
in the world-record
of 3 minutes 48.2 sec-
of East Germany
da, and also gave the
d presidential student a
word—seven for seven
records. His total for
was four individual
three team golds,
by two the most
e won in one Olym-



Kip Keino of Kenya clears a hurdle on his way to an Olympic gold medal and a world record in the 3,000-meter steeplechase. Another Kenyan was second.

Keino Easily Wins Steeplechase

By Jesse Abramson

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Waiting to defend his 1,500-meter crown, on Saturday, 32-year-old Kipchoge Keino of Kenya ran away with the 3,000-meter steeplechase today in the Olympic record time of 8 minutes 23.2 seconds.

Admittedly no hurdler, Keino stepped on the obstacles instead of clearing them cleanly as he became the first great miler ever to try the steeplechase. He won by six yards.

In another track final today, Valery Borzov of the Soviet Union won the 200 meters to become the first double sprinter-winner in the Olympic Games in 16 years.

He won the 100 meters in 10.1

last Saturday and his two-yard victory over Larry Black of Miami in 20 seconds flat today.

It's teammate, Michael Kip over for him and in Mexico City in the gold medal in He beat Australian d on Page 10, Col. 1)

Viktor Saneyev gave the Soviet Union its third gold medal in track and field and became the first successful defender of a track title, as he edged Joerg Dremel of East Germany, 56 feet 11-1/4 inches to 56-9-1/2 in the triple jump.

In another final, the enthusiastic crowd of 80,000 was rewarded when Ulrike Meyfarth, a 16-year-old West German who had never won a major title, equalled the women's world record of 6 feet 3-1/2 inches in the high jump. She beat the record-holder and set an Olympic record.

There was more to stir the crowd. Five women in one heat of the 1,500 meters smashed the listed world record of 4:09.6 and two of them bettered the pending world mark of 4:06.9.

Ludmila Bragina of the Soviet Union, posted a 4:06.5 time in this women's race, run in the Games for the first time. Glenda Reker, a virtually unknown

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

Canadian, was next in 4:06.7 for a Western Hemisphere record. Keino's victory was the chief sensation.

Although he can run with the best from 1,500 to 10,000 meters, he could not run the 5,000—in which he was second at the Mexico City Games in 1968—because the 5,000 and 1,500 finals are within 20 minutes of each other on Saturday. Even a Keino can't try that kind of double.

So he took up steeplechasing in May, saying: "This is for animals."

He trailed along with the field while, among others, his countrymen, Amos Biwott, the defending champion, and Ben Jipcho pushed the rapid pace.

Poland's Bronislaw Malinowski had the lead ahead of Jipcho when Keino decided it was time to go. He was in front as the bell changed for the final lap, yielded the lead to Jipcho in

Anti-Mujib Protests Increasing Bhashani Wants Coalition Regime

The following dispatch was delayed because Bangladesh government censors found it "objectionable" and refused to allow it to pass through normal telecommunications channels.

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Sept. 4 (WP)—Chanting "We want food, we want clothing, we want a life that's worth living," thousands of Bengali workers yesterday demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the establishment of a coalition government.

The demonstration, led by the aged national Awami party chief, Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, was the first serious protest against rocketing prices and government corruption since Bangladesh won its independence from Pakistan in December.

Despite a chilling, steady rain, about 20,000 followers of the colorful Bhashani turned out for the demonstration at a park adjoining Dacca's football stadium in the center of the city.

The jittery government deployed hundreds of armed troops and police, but there were no violent incidents.

Mr. Bhashani, who is about 90, accused Sheikh Mujib and his Awami League government of living in "ivory towers of luxury" while thousands were dying of starvation. He also accused the government of "fostering opportunists, smugglers and others responsible for unprecedented misery in Bangladesh today."

Sources in several voluntary agencies said there have been some cases of starvation in the last few months. But they said these resulted from failures in the distribution system. "While there are deficit areas," said one source, "there are also surplus areas."

Mujib Recovering

Until recently, Sheikh Mujib, who is in Geneva recuperating from a gall-bladder operation performed in London, was considered above reproach, while complaints of corruption among those surrounding him have been growing for several months.

But now, according to numerous long-time observers, the level of corruption has risen beyond that acceptable by local standards and the sheikh is being tarred with the same brush as his government.

In a printed manifesto addressed to the acting prime minister, Syed Nazrul Islam, Mr. Bhashani claimed that "the people have no faith in your government" and demanded that the ruling party give way to a government made up of all political parties. Mr. Bhashani suggested that Sheikh Mujib could head such a coalition.

Soaring prices are the root of the growing discontent among workers and farmers. Since last June, prices of food and clothing have increased three or four times. Rice, the staple of Bengali diets, has risen from about \$6.50 for a 70-pound measure to over \$14.

The average monthly income of peasant farmers has never exceeded \$14 in this impoverished and overpopulated land. The price of cooking oil, kerosene—the basic cooking fuel—and cotton cloth have doubled or tripled.

Mr. Bhashani attributed the soaring prices to members of the Constituent Assembly, the sole

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International.
MEETING IN MUNICH—British Prime Minister Edward Heath (above) and his Irish counterpart, Jack Lynch (below), besieged by newsmen after their meeting.



Heath Is Said to Demand Dublin Move Against IRA

By David Binder

MUNICH, Sept. 4 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain conferred for 90 minutes here today with Premier John Lynch of Ireland in an apparently fruitless attempt to deal with the Northern Ireland problem.

British sources reporting on the meeting at the office of Britain's consulate general said Mr. Heath had demanded that the Dublin government do more to combat Irish Republican Army terrorists.

Mr. Lynch, who appeared later at a news conference, said he had told his British counterpart: "There is nothing within the law that we have failed to do." He

reflected in his apparent refusal to consider releasing the 300 Northern Irish citizens still being held in internment camps.

Mr. Lynch said, "I did not get any indication from Mr. Heath that this could take place."

The Heath-Lynch meeting, their first since that of January in Brussels, took place in the context of the 1972 Olympic Games, where both are official guests.

Next week Mr. Heath is to meet leaders of the Social Democratic Labor party, representing Northern Ireland's Catholic minority. On Sept. 25 there is to be a meeting of all the Northern Irish parties, arranged by William Whitelaw, the British administrator for Northern Ireland.

ARVN Unit Flees New Red Attack Base Camp Falls In the Highlands

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (NYT)—Government soldiers lost a base camp near the Cambodian border in the Central Highlands early this morning in the Communists' heaviest attack on that front since the height of their offensive in Kontum in April and May.

The Saigon military command spokesman announced that the Le Minh border ranger camp had come under heavy shelling and ground attack last night and that radio contact with the camp was lost at 5 a.m. today.

The spokesman said that some of the troops stayed in the base but that most pulled out and were moving toward the Highlands city of Pleiku, 24 miles to the east, by road. The spokesman said that only a company of rangers was based in the camp, but informed Vietnamese officers said that Le Minh was home for a battalion of about 600 border rangers and their families.

The loss of the Le Minh base, about 10 miles from the Cambodian border at Polet Djereeng, was the most serious reverse suffered by South Vietnamese forces in the Highlands since the 22d Division was driven from its headquarters at Tan Canh, north of Kontum, on April 24.

A Thin Line

Government forces never reached Tan Canh, and although there has been little enemy activity in Kontum Province since the spring, Saigon's troops have been stretched thin in the western Highlands between Pleiku and Kontum Province.

It is not known how many Communist troops have been committed to the attack on western Pleiku Province, but increased pressure on the border areas of Le Minh and Plei Me, about 25 miles to the southeast, appears to signal the opening of a new phase in the North Vietnamese offensive in the Central Highlands.

There were no significant attacks south of Pleiku in the spring and military sources here said that North Vietnamese troops may have infiltrated through the jungles to the west to attack from a new direction.

American advisers here have been asserting that whatever the Communists plan for the new phase of the fighting, the South Vietnamese troops can handle it without serious loss.

American B-52 bombers flew three missions, two near Le Minh camp and one near the Plei Me camp, on noon yesterday and noon today, according to the U.S. command. A spokesman said he was unable to report whether American helicopter gunships were involved in the fighting at Le Minh last night.

But early yesterday morning, the command reported, a U.S. Army helicopter was hit by Communist machine-gun fire and crashed 25 miles southwest of Pleiku. Six GIs aboard were wounded in the crash but were rescued, the command said.

Step-Up On 2 Front
A significant step-up in the fighting was reported over the weekend on the second of the major fronts the North Vietnamese opened in their spring offensive.

South of An Loc, about 40 miles north of Saigon, most of a battalion of Saigon's 5th Division was lost Friday and Saturday in heavy fighting that was not acknowledged by the government spokesman until yesterday. A U.S. Army helicopter was hit by ground fire and the pilot was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Some Offer Aid on Absorbing Expellees

K. Asks 50 Nations' Help on Uganda Crisis

Sept. 4 (AP)—Britain appealed to more than 50 countries, the British Commonwealth nations, the members of the European Common Market, India, Pakistan and even Bangladesh.

Canada has said it may take as many as 6,000 of the Asians who hold British passports.

The London official reported that Canadian and U.S. officials are expected to fly to Kampala, the Uganda capital, to interview Asians before the first wave of refugees is airlifted out next week.

At the same time, the Brit-

ish government made last-minute

preparations to absorb as many

refugees as possible, it redoubled

its efforts to reassure British

opponents of the influx, to avert

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The officials estimated that the number of Ugandan Asians who will finally settle in Britain could be as low as 20,000.

Home Secretary Robert Carr spent all day meeting with the government's Uganda Resistance

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"We Asked to Take 5,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Rep. Edward I. Koch, D., N.Y.,

asked to take 5,000

but was told no.

He asked to take 5,000

but was told no.

He asked to take 5,000

but was told no.

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JAPAN

Longer Conflict Possible**Sihanouk Says Chou Believes U.S. May End War by Election**

PEKING, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai believes there is a possibility that President Nixon will end American involvement in Indochina shortly before or a few weeks after the U.S. presidential election in November, exiled Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here today.

At the same time, the Chinese premier has warned Prince Sihanouk that there is an equal possibility the President would, if re-elected, continue the war for four years more.

Prince Sihanouk, who has lived in Peking since shortly after he was overthrown by a coup in March, 1970, said Mr. Chou had mentioned these possibilities to him at a meeting a few days ago.

"Mr. Chou En-lai told me there is a possibility of Nixon stopping the war just before the election or a few weeks or one or two months after the election. But he said there was also the serious and equal possibility that we have another four years of war," the prince said.

All-Out Efforts

Prince Sihanouk added that the Chinese premier told him that in the event of the war going on another four years, China would continue to make all-out efforts to assist the Indochinese peoples until final victory.

The prince also confirmed reports circulating in Peking that there had been a new agreement between the Soviet Union and China for the transhipment of Soviet war materiel through China to North Vietnam to offset American mining and blocking of North Vietnamese ports and the renewed U.S. bombing campaign.

"In the field of transportation, there was recently a new agreement between China and the Soviet Union to allow more trains to cross China carrying heavy weapons for the Indochinese battlefield," the prince said.

"The Chinese are not making any difficulty for the Russians in the transhipment of weapons," he added.

New Ways of Transport

Prince Sihanouk said China and North Vietnam had found new ways to transport supplies through North Vietnam to the southern battlefields, despite the American serial bombardment.

"A new network of secret trails has been built and new pipelines to carry fuel which cannot be destroyed from the air have been laid underground," he said.

"The bombing is having some effect. There are less weapons getting through but we have still got enough," he added.

Bombing Seen

Many planes did not fly from their carriers in the Tonkin Gulf yesterday because of the approach of a typhoon. The storm struck the South Vietnamese coast this morning.

The move apparently followed an army crackdown on the paramilitary organization in the last few weeks after army officers claimed that they were fired on by Protestant gunmen.

The UDA gave no details of the alleged "harassment" but reports said that troops arrested an armed UDA man at the weekend. Other UDA men tried unsuccessfully to rescue him.

The UDA statement said that its men would resume wearing their masks and dark glasses—part of their uniforms that were banned by Mr. Whitelaw last month.

The UDA's relations with the army have deteriorated since the IRA sneaked through security



ANOTHER CASUALTY—Bandaged dog, struck by shrapnel from Communist rocket, is comforted by Vietnamese woman after attack on U.S. base at Bien Hoa last week.

Saigon Bars Trials For Major Crimes

SAIGON, Sept. 4 (AP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu has decreed the death penalty for hijacking and a number of other offenses and abolished court trials for military men and civil servants accused of major crimes. Now, President Thieu or his chief appointees will judge and sentence them.

The edicts are contained in two more decree laws issued under a six-month grant of special powers that Mr. Thieu obtained from the Senate in June, when government forces were reeling from the North Vietnamese offensive.

As reported today by the government news agency, Vietnam Press, the second of the two new laws gives the president, premier, other cabinet ministers and the chairman of the joint general staff the right to judge and sentence them.

• Civil servants accused of treason or cooperating with the Communists.

• Military men accused of desertion, rebellion, unauthorized surrender or violations of orders in the face of the enemy.

• Civil servants or military men accused of such crimes as murder, rape, corruption, embezzlement of public funds and theft or sale of government supplies and equipment.

For lesser charges against military men and civil servants, regular court procedures remain in effect.

In the other new decree, Mr. Thieu ordered the death penalty for the hijacking of an aircraft or watercraft, and also for kidnapping, armed robbery, robbery, conspiracy, gang rape, forcing someone to engage in prostitution, and commission of any other "violent act resulting in an innocent death or disabling injury."

South Vietnamese Base Camp In Central Highlands Falls

(Continued from Page 1) wounded in the fighting Saturday, and a U.S. Marine Corps light attack bomber was shot down there the same day, but the pilot was rescued.

More heavy fighting was reported in the area south of An Loc yesterday.

The highest level of Communist activity continues to be on the northernmost front, at Quang Tri, which was lost on May 1 and has been besieged by government troops trying to recapture it since June. Heavy shelling of Quang Tri continued yesterday, the command said, and 11 B-52 missions struck the area between yesterday and noon today.

Heavy bombing of targets in North Vietnam tapered off yesterday to a total of 60 strikes, the U.S. command said. All were flown by Air Force planes.

Finnish Coalition Takes Office, Outlines Aims

HELSINKI, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The new Finnish center-left coalition government today said that it regarded the calling of a European security conference and normalization of relations with both Germans as its primary aims.

The government was sworn in today by President Urho Kekkonen. It will control 107 of the 200 seats in the parliament.

Speaking at a news conference following the ceremony, Premier Kalevi Sorsa said he preferred not to make any comment on the present stage of negotiations with East Germany. Finland also wants to start talks with West Germany.

"We will also try to promote normalization of relations with other divided countries," Mr. Sorsa said.

Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen said Finland would study anew the terms for a free trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

"We first have to get acquainted with the situation," he said.

Ulster Protestant 'Army' Ends British Army Contacts

BELFAST, Sept. 4 (AP)—Northern Ireland's citizens' army of Protestant hardliners broke off contacts with the British Army today and warned troops to stop harassing its men as guerrilla marksmen picked off two more soldiers in Belfast.

The Ulster Defense Association also dimmed hopes that an all-party conference later this month would find a political solution to Ulster's problems by dismissing it as "a joke."

The UDA warned Mr. Lynch: "You suddenly find men who couldn't afford a bicycle with two new cars," said a knowledgeable Belfast businessman who described himself as apolitical.

"You suddenly find men who couldn't afford a bicycle with two new cars," said a knowledgeable Belfast businessman who described himself as apolitical.

In the small towns and villages where the alleged malpractice takes place, he added, "Bengalis have traditionally tolerated a certain level of corruption among officials, particularly Pakistanis. But now that we are independent, the people have higher expectations and lower tolerance."

The government's response to their discontent has been to spread the blame among "miscreants and anti-national ele-

ments." It has also sought to divert attention by making repeated attacks on "the Sino-American axis and remnants of the pro-Pakistan elements."

China's veto of Bangladesh's entry into the United Nations has hurt Mr. Bhagwati's opposition efforts. Long labelled a pro-Peking radical, he has been forced publicly to oppose the veto.

Yesterday, he concentrated his fire on the United States, India and the Soviet Union. Sheikh Mujib and his government, he told the crowd, were "working for U.S. imperialism and the vested interest of India" while the Soviet Union was "infiltrating Bangladesh and challenging our sovereignty."

His flowing white beard waving in the blowing rain, Mr. Bhagwati was almost a comic figure in his dirty white shirt and green plaid sashaying. Yet once he developed momentum, he was an astonishingly effective speaker, and alternately drew laughter and wild applause from the drenched crowd.

Some experienced observers see his call for a coalition government as sound. "Mujib's biggest mistake was to form an all-Western League government," one Western observer said. Sheikh Mujib himself, while a proven politician, has not shown himself capable of making the hard decisions needed to breathe life into the new nation, some Bengalis say.

Budget and Economic Minister Per Ekaerkup said the increases would offset revenue lost through easing of income tax next year.

Danes will pay about 40 ore (5 cents) more for a packet of 20 cigarettes which now will retail at about eight kroner (\$1.10).

Alcoholic beverages will cost 12 percent more. Average grades of gasoline will sell at about 1.55 kroner a liter (about \$1.74 a gallon). Motorists also will have to pay an extra 20 percent in road tax.

Police vigilance has been stepped up in the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Viscaya, where 3,000 persons staged a peaceful示威 yesterday protesting police killing of two ETA suspects on Saturday.

After 23 years in Folsom Prison, Billings was released in 1973, shortly after Mooney. Billings, a veteran of the Soviet Navy from 1947 to 1951 and then, until his retirement in 1957 on health grounds, headed the Voronezh Naval Academy.

Adm. Ivan S. Yumashev, 76, Retired Chief of Soviet Navy

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—Adm. Ivan S. Yumashev, 76, who commanded the Soviet Pacific fleet during World War II and later was commander of the navy, died Saturday. He was a 40-year-decorated admiral.

Its obituary was signed by Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and the country's other top leaders, an honor reserved for the most prominent public figures.

Adm. Yumashev was commander of the Soviet Navy from 1947 to 1951 and then, until his retirement in 1957 on health grounds, headed the Voronezh Naval Academy.

Warren K. Billings REDWOOD CITY, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP)—Warren K. Billings, 79, a union organizer imprisoned for 33 years with Tom Mooney for the 1916 war "Preparedness Day" bombing in San Francisco, died today.

Billings was sentenced to life imprisonment after he and Mooney were convicted of planting a homemade bomb that exploded during a July 22, 1916, veterans' parade in downtown San Francisco, killing 10 persons and injuring 40. Mooney was given a death sentence, but that was commuted to life imprisonment by President Woodrow Wilson.

After 23 years in Folsom Prison, Billings was released in 1973, shortly after Mooney. Billings, a veteran of the Soviet Navy from 1947 to 1951 and then, until his retirement in 1957 on health grounds, headed the Voronezh Naval Academy.

Nard Jones SEATTLE, Sept. 4 (AP)—Nard Jones, 58, former feature editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and author of books and articles on the Pacific Northwest, died yesterday. He had retired in 1970 after a 17-year career with the newspaper.

A native of Seattle, he wrote 17 books, including "West Young Man," "Evergreen Land," "The Great Command," "The Island" and "Swift Flows the River." His history of Seattle is scheduled for publication in November by Dohleby.

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In Letter to French Socialist**Soviet Envoy: 'Brain Drain' Prompted Emigrant Tariff**

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP)—Republating charges of Jewish "rascism," a top Soviet diplomat has declared that a new law requiring emigrants to reimburse the state for their education was necessary to stem a "brain drain."

Soviet Ambassador to France Pyotr Abrasimov said the law applied to all persons who wanted to leave the Soviet Union, not just to Jews.

His statement, the first official Soviet comment since the law passed Aug. 2, was made in a letter dated Aug. 31 to French Socialist party leader Francois Mitterrand. The letter, made public yesterday, was in response to Mr. Mitterrand's letter of Aug. 25, in which the Socialist appealed to Mr. Abrasimov for the repeal of the controversial law.

The decree has created a storm of protest in the West, particularly among Jewish communities, which charged that Moscow has decided to cash in on the rising flow of Soviet emigrants to Israel and "ransom" them to whoever will pay the price.

Fees Amounts Vary

The law requires that educated Russians pay up to \$20,000 before they can receive exit visas to emigrate. The amounts vary according to the emigrant's educational level and they do not include other fees for passports and renunciation of citizenship, which amount to about \$1,000.

Charging that Mr. Mitterrand was ill-informed and "meddling in Soviet internal affairs," Mr. Abrasimov said the French Socialist's action "had put into question" his scheduled visit to the Soviet Union this fall.

The Soviet diplomat, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, said that in proportion to their numbers, Soviet Jews are two to three times better educated than other ethnic groups.

"The new law applies absolutely to all Soviet citizens, regardless of their nationality," he said, adding, "Why don't you speak about discrimination against Ukrainians, Russians or Belarusians?"

Mr. Abrasimov neglected to mention that it is far easier for Soviet Jews to emigrate to the West today than any other Soviet group. Current Jewish emigration rates stand at about 2,500 monthly, whereas the total amount of other emigrants from Russia is estimated to be less than 100 a month.

The ambassador noted that "it is not only the U.S.S.R. but other countries also, which face and respond to the problems of a brain drain."

Yesterday, he concentrated his fire on the United States, India and the Soviet Union. Sheikh Mujib and his government, he told the crowd, were "working for U.S. imperialism and the vested interest of India" while the Soviet Union was "infiltrating Bangladesh and challenging our sovereignty."

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Police vigilance has been stepped up in the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Viscaya, where 3,000 persons staged a peaceful示威 yesterday protesting police killing of two ETA suspects on Saturday.

Police have reported only 40 arrests. But other sources say that the number of arrests, officially called "preventive detentions," exceeded 100 in the last few days.

6 Lost, 2 Die in Flood

HILLSBORO, N.M., Sept. 4 (AP)—Searchers on horseback in four-wheel-drive vehicles and a helicopter combed the banks of Pedernal Creek today for at least six persons reported missing after a flash flood hit this southwestern New Mexico village yesterday. Two men died and two persons were injured.

A helicopter on the secretaries charge, the Socialist party newspaper, Avant, said in an editorial yesterday that Italy had for years been financing with Greek secret agents.

These diplomatic exchanges between the Foreign Ministries in Rome and Athens have been going on during the last few days. Italy has repeatedly requested authorization for an Italian cultural representative to visit Mrs. Cavigli Griffa in prison. According to reports reaching here, Greek officials have said that such a visit can be arranged.

Speaking to journalists at the Elysee Palace, Mr. Pompidou declined to say when he would go to China but said the trip would not be in the near future.

He was also announced that Mr. Pompidou will meet with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt during a visit Saturday.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 - Tuesday, September 5, 1972 *

Labor and Its Day

Labor Day in the United States and Canada has always been a paradox in that labor has always been in short supply on that September Monday. It has been notorious, as well, in that, as the climax of the last long weekend of summer, the roads are jammed with cars, and too many people get killed. By contrast with Europe's May Day, too, politics are usually incidental to Labor Day.

But yesterday, in the United States, Labor Day was a time for developing the relationship between unionized labor and politics, and President Nixon used the occasion to expound on the difference between the work ethic and the welfare ethic. Mr. Nixon is usually not very good at philosophical discourse, and his Labor Day statement sounded very much like the old argument against poor relief: that it pauperized its recipients. Quite a few Americans, white collar and blue alike, still believe just that, but it is not really relevant to the welfare problem as it actually exists, or as Mr. Nixon himself has tackled it in his proposed legislation for welfare reform.

Moreover, the real attack upon the work ethic does not come from the mass of welfare clients, or from any "bumbleproletariat" in the Marxist sense. Rather, it is rising among the young because they find the rewards of the classic work ethic sterile and unproductive of values which they consider important.

The answer to this cannot come from a political dissertation on the welfare ethic—if there be such a thing. It has to stem from the assumption that a certain amount

of toil, even disagreeable toil, on the part of virtually everyone is necessary if life is to have any quality at all. It can also be pointed out that the amount of disagreeable labor has been substantially diminished over the past half century or so, and the time and energy available for more interesting pursuits has thereby been vastly increased. Finally, the satisfaction that can be obtained from doing a good job, a job which has its part in the complex organization of today's society, can be found if it is sought.

But Mr. Nixon, one may suspect, is less interested in getting at the roots of current discontent than in directing them toward the Republican line on November's ballot. Labor—organized labor—is in disarray. Many of George Meany's satraps in the huge AFL-CIO empire are acutely unhappy about his position of neutrality in the presidential campaign. And most of the rank and file, as usual, are preparing to vote their own ideas, prejudices and interests, regardless of the organization, as they have always done.

Labor is by no means apolitical in the United States, but it does not follow hierarchical lines in choosing its policies. That can hardly be considered a weakness; the unions have made great strides, in the assumption of actual economic power, without forming their own parties or even aligning themselves completely with either of the major political groups. And their voice will be heard in November, even as one can, in September, hear echoes of it in the speeches of both President Nixon and Senator McGovern, of George Meany and Leonard Woodcock.

Back to Palestine

The Arab villages of Berem and Ikrat are not easy to find on a modern map of Palestine and they are even harder to locate on the ground, for in common with many other old Arab settlements they have been bulldozed away by the construction of modern Israel. These two villages now epitomize a crisis of conscience among Israelis on an issue where comfortable consensus has long reigned.

Unlike most Palestinian Arabs, the villagers of Ikrat and Berem did not disperse in 1948. They remained in the new state of Israel, became loyal citizens, their sons served in the Israeli Army. But for 24 years they have been denied permission to return to their homes, close upon the Lebanese border.

In reaffirming the ban on their return last July, the Israeli cabinet heard the chief of staff, Gen. David Elazar, say that it would be militarily "difficult" to have Arab settlements in a zone of possible combat and infiltration. But the military argument was not put decisively. The basic reason for the government's continuing ban is fear that if any Arab communities are allowed to return to their former homes, there will ensue a rush of similar requests from other Palestinian refugees.

The cabinet may well have been correct in foreseeing such a result. But what Premier Golda Meir and her colleagues did not foresee was the impressive groundswell of agitation inside Israel, from Jews and Arabs alike, against the ban.

The most remarkable and, over the long run, positive political development in Israel

in recent months has been the growing recognition that the Palestinian Arabs were wronged in the creation of the Zionist state. In the past Israeli establishment figures would denounce this view, when expressed by disaffected intellectuals, as a guilt obsession.

Now it is possible for a political leader to state publicly that Israel's duty and best interests lie in moving to redress the grievances of the displaced Palestinians. A key member of Mrs. Meir's political family, Arie L. Eliav, until last year secretary-general of the Labor Party, is stumping the country preaching this point. Others in power agree with him privately, but have not yet mustered the courage to speak out, partly because Mrs. Meir does not share this view.

Mr. Eliav and others like him have ideas on how Israel can assist in the process of giving the dignity of nationhood to the Palestinians by establishing them in a homeland of their own alongside Israel. Symbolically, if not politically, resettlement of Ikrat and Berem would be a step in that direction.

King Hussein of Jordan, the Arab leader most directly engaged in the Palestinians' fate, seems increasingly inclined to consider a separate agreement with Israel—something no Arab leader has felt confident enough to do. It would be a tragedy if Israel's top leaders let outmoded perceptions of the Palestinian people blind them to the psychological and political opportunities that may now be opening up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hornet's Nest in Bonn

Resignations from two junior ministers have been the latest stings in the hornet's nest stirred up by the police raids against the West German magazine Quick a few weeks ago. To begin with, the government's protestations that the raid by 30 policemen against Quick's three offices was ordered without its knowledge by the public prosecutor on suspicion of bribery, corruption and tax evasion, always sounded thin. The magazine had already got under the government's skin several times by accurate and unwelcome disclosures.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Saving U.S. Stranded

The richest nation on earth wouldn't dip into its petty cash to save its 137 stranded sons and daughters. So Britain—always a soft touch when it comes to handouts—kept them going on social security. Then, pow! —out of a clear blue sky along came a great big fairy hamburger 'n' charity. Wimpy International Ltd. happily agrees to put up the \$14,700 to get them back to America.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1897

CONSTANTINOPLE—Today is the eve of the Sultan's birthday! And the air is as thick with Armenian threats and menaces as the streets are with military patrols, secret police and spies. All suspected Armenians are being arrested. The Armenians have threatened to "make it warm" for the Turks, and profess to have chosen the Sultan's birthday for action. "Richt!" says the Turk. "Two can play at that game. Come on! You want to make it warm for me. I propose to make it very hot for you!" In consequence the Armenians are having a very uneasy time of it.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1923

PARIS—The situation in Asia Minor is now regarded as very serious for the Greeks and an immediate armistice based on the complete evacuation of the province by the Greek forces is talked of in British government circles. According to London dispatches, the Greeks, panic-stricken by the possibility of further disasters, have appealed to the Allies to save them from the consequences of their imperialist policy in the Near East. The left-wing of the Greek Army is still failing back under pressure from the Kemalist forces, according to the latest dispatches from Greece as well as from Turkish sources.



'Instead of a Cutting Edge, I'll Be a Blunt Instrument.'

Churchgoing in the Soviet Union

By Dan Morgan

MOSCOW.—It may be all right for a Polish or Yugoslav Communist to slip off to his village for holy communion on Sunday morning. But in the Soviet Union, atheism is the only choice for serious Communists and the uncompromising campaign against God is one aspect of the 50-year-old Soviet experiment that seems radical even today.

This is why the persistence of a semblance of organized religion stands out on a Sunday tour of the city even though the sum total of churchgoers is small. The Baptists, for instance, are among the surprising phenomena in Russia. Their numbers are growing, though there probably still are not more than a million in a country of 240 million.

One of the favorite Baptist churches is one not more than 20 blocks from the Kremlin. Two days a week it is used by Seventh Day Adventists, but on this Sunday morning every seat in the nave was taken for the Baptist service and there was standing room only in the overhanging balconies and even in the halls outside.

The usual Communist assertion is that most churchgoers are old people, and that organized religion has no more appeal for young people under socialism than it does in the materialistic West. There were many old women with kerchiefs over their heads, at the service. But there were also children, a young man in a pair of fashionable Western blue jeans, and occasionally unformed soldiers from the barracks across the street take communion at the church, suggesting that the question of religious appeal in Russia is a complicated one.

The sermon was delivered in a strong, experienced voice by one of the church's several qualified preachers, on the theme of loving God.

Several worshippers were taking notes of the citations from the Bible whenever they were mentioned in the sermon. Proselytizing and religious instruction in the schools are both forbidden by Soviet law, which is why there are sometimes three sermons in one service. They have to serve as Sunday school and Bible instruction for the congregation.

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Jail Irving Arrival

Suspect Faces Sentence

Victor Lusinchi

Sept. 4 (NYT).—Mrs. Irving was put in jail immediately after from New York to 3 of fraud and forgery. She played a role she played in the Howard biography hoax. Her wife of Clifford, son of the late author, was met at the airport by Velleff, the Zurich attorney, and "by her Peter Wimmer, who was taking Mrs. Irving into Velleff issued a statement she was being held "entire" measure during investigation of

ng a Swiss by birth, two months in jail for having doctored a test in order to open In a Zurich bank to Helga R. Hughes, this identity to cash checks meant by the publishing firm, it to the American naire.

He said in his statement the charges under Irving is being held minimum sentence of 10 years. But the served in the United States will be deducted from sentence, he said.

he fight the extradition made by the strict attorney, Mrs. Lusinchi voluntarily to Switzerland. She brought two young sons, aged 2 and 3, her marriage to the one has made arrangements their care in Switzerland. She is in detention, where she made at the time. Irving expressed a f that I will get a very here."

burg, Pa., Irving began a week an 18-month or the autobiography

Robbed

.5 Million

t in Canada

EAL, Sept. 4 (UPI).—A large dropped through past an unprepared at the Museum of and made off with a million worth of valuable art objects, police

oil by Rembrandt, a with cottage, was 10 stolen paintings pieces of jewelry and art, a spokesman said. Originally estimated the million. A spokesman used set the figure at \$5 million." He said was only an estimate incomplete inventory could

kesman said that attempted to stop the is they dropped down overed from a rooftop as shot at by one of all of whom carried. He escaped injury, and another security overpowered and tied

Fires' Smoke Huge Area

ERLIN, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Reeks from forest and east and northeast of vered an area of about res miles—or the area—according to U.S. satellite pictures moni-

last Thursday by the University Institute. Pictures showed that the individual fire had an area of 15 miles. The side the pictures show smoke, 2,500 miles extended into central crossing the Urals and eastward as far as Kaz-

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MURDER IS A MURDER



A NEW SWITCH—Alice Mooradian, checking over bags and their connections, is the only woman among 400 equipment installers working for the New England Telephone Co. Her only complaint is having had to buy a whole new wardrobe... jeans and T-shirts.

Detected by Canadian

Rapid Flare by Radio Source In Space Astounds Experts

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—A weak and mysterious source of radio waves in the constellation Cygnus has suddenly increased in energy more than 200 times to become one of the six strongest sources of radio waves in the sky.

It is the first time astronomers have observed more than two-to-four-fold leap in radioenergy.

The unprecedented event is now being closely watched at seven radio telescopes in the United States and Canada and by radio astronomers all over the world. A Canadian scientist made the first observation.

Stars give off energy both by optical waves and by radio waves. Optical astronomers detect stars by their light waves. Radio astronomers detect their radio waves by means of huge antennas. Radio astronomers had been able to detect hosts of new stars and other distant objects which ordinary telescopes had never picked up.

The fantastically blossoming source called Cygnus X-3 is located in the constellation Cygnus—the swan—which is part of our own Milky Way galaxy. It was spotted Saturday night by Dr. Philip C. Gregory at Canada's six-year-old National Research Council radio-telescope at Algonquin Park, Ontario, 150 miles west of Ottawa.

According to an astronomer at the U.S. National Astronomy Observatory at Greenbank, W. Va., which is now collaborating with the Canadian group, "Both they and we were planning to look at the radio-star Algol."

"But I was observing other radio-stars, too, and the reception wasn't favorable just then for Algol," Dr. Gregory said yesterday. "So I decided to look at Cygnus X-3."

Cygnus X-3 was discovered in the last few years by the satellite Uhuru, launched by the United States in 1970 to detect X-rays—another kind of tell-tale energy that celestial objects give off. Cygnus X-3 has been known as one of the sky's strongest sources of X-rays but as only a faint radio source.

Only two days earlier it had been measured at its usual radio output, one-tenth of a flux unit. But now it has saturated the Canadian receiver.

"I didn't believe it," Dr. Gregory said. "I spent at least three-

Airport Noise Accused in Study Of L.A. Schools

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (AP).—Children attending schools near Los Angeles International Airport run the chance of suffering permanent hearing damage and are threatened emotionally because of jet aircraft noise, according to a study by the University of California at Los Angeles.

The study cited examples of children responding traumatically to jet noise and reports from school officials of an increasing number of fights among children at the affected schools.

Also, the report said, hearing tests conducted by school nurses at Felton Junior High, one of seven schools surveyed, revealed that virtually all of the children tested had some hearing loss.

The study released last week said decibel readings on 15 school yards near the airport ranged from 95 to 115 and up to 96 in the classroom.

"These noise levels [in the classroom] exceed by far any known legal limits for any other criteria for noise in houses, offices, schools, work places and outdoor recreation areas," the study said.

Alaskan Hotel Burns

MOUNT MCKINLEY, Alaska, Sept. 4 (AP).—Fire roared through the main section of a 150-room wooden hotel at the base of North America's tallest peak last night. Damage is expected to exceed \$1 million. No injuries were reported.

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FRANCE: Where Photography Was Invented 150 Years Ago

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—The world's first photograph was made in France 150 years ago. In 1822, Joseph-Nicéphore Nièpce of Chalon-sur-Saône, obsessed because he had no talent for drawing, achieved a heliograph, fixing an image by the sun on a chemically treated plate of pewter.

Since then, the country that pioneered the art has given it little official status. In the United States, many important art museums have a department of photography. In France, only the Musée Réattu in Arles is now artistic director of the Festival of Arts.

The Réattu, in the buildings of the former Grand Priory of the Knights of Malta, is a lively place. Last year, Picasso donated 57 recent drawings to this provincial museum. The 32,000 visitors drawn by Picasso have become aware of the Réattu's photography exhibits.

This emphasis on the camera began in 1857 when Jean-Maurice Rouquette became curator of the Réattu. He was faced with the problem of enriching the collections of a provincial museum

with limited funds at a time when first-class paintings are astronomical in price.

Lucien Clergue, 32, a photographer who has made a worldwide reputation with pictures taken mainly in his native Arles and the surrounding region, is now artistic director of the Festival of Arts.

He personally convinced photographers in Europe and America to donate copies of their work and wheedled important examples from collectors. He gave 70 prints of his own, which inspired the following praise from Picasso: "Les photographies de Clergue sont les carnets de croquis du Bon Dieu" (Clergue's photographs are the sketchbooks of God).

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By 1865, the Réattu had something to show the public. The permanent collection now numbers 600 pieces.

From the American collector Jerome Hill, Clergue obtained a gift of 10 Edward Westons, currently valued at \$6,000 and a subsequent gift of two Ansel Adams's A 1927 Karyograph by Man Ray has a market value of \$5,000. Among other high points are Berenice Abbott's 1927 portrait

of André Gide, Dora Maar's 1941 portrait of Jean Cocteau, Cecil Beaton's portrait of André Malraux, Richard Avedon's study of the hands of Henry Moore, Werner Bischof's Peruvian shepherd boy, Paul Strand's blind girl taken by the sun on a chemically treated plate of pewter.

Jerome Hill's 1938 "Breakfast at William Randolph Hearst's" suggests the film "Citizen Kane," and Brassai's café scene shows a relationship to René Clair.

"Photographs are mainly known by reproductions in books, magazines and newspapers," said Clergue. "In France, the public rarely has a chance to see the originals."

\$500 Prize

The past two summers, the Réattu has run a contest for the best book of photographs. The \$500 prize goes to the publisher as an encouragement.

Last year's award went to Bruce Davidson's "East 100th Street," published by the Harvard University Press. The 67 originals, a sociological portrait of Puerto Ricans in Harlem, were included in this summer's festival. European photographers have offered

to chip in money to help the Réattu keep the collection permanently.

This year the prize was given to a monograph of the work of the 82-year-old American Paul Strand, published by Aperture.

A collection of Jacob Atget, who has been called the Walt Whitman of the camera, was lent for this summer. In 1898, Atget, a former actor, began a 29-year task of recording as realistically as possible, everything he felt was important in Paris. Feeling the brush was inadequate, he chose a bulky camera with a simple lens and frequently set up his tripod before dawn to capture the still-silent streets in the first morning light.

During July, crowds grouped in the courtyard of the Réattu to watch Jean-Louis Sieff and Henri-Jacques Lartigue project their photos. Lartigue, whose most celebrated photos are a commentary of the wit and happenings of life in Paris from 1904 to 1914, will have an exhibition at the Wilson Gallery in New York in October.

Although France had such

greats as Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre and Nadar, there were powerful critics, as well.

In 1859, Baudelaire wrote in La Revue Francaise: "We must see that photography is confined to its sole task, which consists of being the servant of science and art, but the very humble servant like typography and stenography, which have neither created nor improved literature."

In 1862, Daumer added to the opposition by caricaturing his former assistant, Nadar, taking an aerial photograph from his balloon.

"Perhaps it is a heritage of that attitude," said Clergue furiously, "that a museum of photography in France does not own a single example of Cartier-Bresson."

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Dining Ancient Mariner Style

By Jan Sjöby

NYBORG, Denmark (IHT).—Tranquebar town on the coast of Commandeur (present-day Torngatupur), population 5,000, in Madras, used to be an important Danish trading station in days and years of yore. In 1620 Admiral Ole Gedde built the fortress Dansborg, still more or less in existence, and the Danes kept their end of that beach until 1845.

From Tranquebar, Danish traders brought back all those exotic spices from the East, so coveted in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. Fine spices, fine food.

That could be used as motto for the Tranquebar Grill in the Hesselø Hotel just north of Nyborg, the classical Funen ferry port connecting the Continent with Copenhagen and the rest of Scandinavia.

The establishment, owned by a Danish-Japanese consortium and operated by an expatriate Yugoslav, is an experience in Danish-international cooking.

The setting is a mixture of robust, salty Danish and daintily spiced Oriental. The wheel from East India on the wall contrasts beautifully against an Ikebana flower arrangement in the window. Outside that window, the seas roll in. The setting is perfect, for one who likes to play the part of an ancient mariner at the captain's table.

Smoked Salmon
The food is fine. One may start with smoked salmon or a half-

and-half: smoked salmon and cured salmon. Or a tray of assorted marinades of herring. Or a seafood salad or a skewer with grilled jumbo shrimps.

One may continue with a Lady Curzon turtle soup (magnificent) or a lobster soup, an oxtail soup or a pheasant consomme.

Danish seafood menus, paradoxically—Denmark being a major fishing nation—are generally quite dull. The Danes have decided once and for all that they like place, fried or boiled, and place they get.

At the Tranquebar, alternatives are offered, such as sole meunière or Walrossa, steamed turbot or a mixed fish grill. Or salmon, grilled or boiled.

The choice is tough when the waiter suggests a lobster thermidor and the headwaiter points out that the chateaubriand is unusually fine today. One may just settle for grilled veal liver—the Daoes are undisputed masters in the art of preparing liver.

For dessert, if such a thing is possible after dinner such as the above, Tranquebar may offer a Danish-French cheese tray, a champagne sorbet or a pear in hot chocolate sauce.

Japanese Menu

Being a Danish-Japanese house, the Tranquebar offers a Japanese menu as well. There are such things as sukiyaki, bataaki and misutaki, all prepared at the

Scotland: Sicilian Opera Company

By Henry Pleasant

EDINBURGH, Sept. 4 (IHT).—One of the favorite regulars offered by the Edinburgh Festival is the opportunity to hear visiting opera companies in off-the-beaten-track specialties.

This year has brought the Deutsche Oper am Rhein with Zimmerman's "Die Soldaten" and Cavalieri's "Rappresentazione"; the Scottish Opera with Berlioz's "The Trojans"; and the Teatro Massimo of Palermo with Verdi's "Attila." Bellini's "La Straniera" and Rossini's "Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra."

Special interest has centered upon "La Straniera," not only because of the rare privilege of hearing an opera by the Sicilian Bellini performed by a Sicilian company, but also because "La Straniera" itself, one of the earliest of Bellini's operas and one of the least highly regarded, is virtually unknown—and too, because it is always fascinating to observe British reaction to Italian opera sung by Italians.

Vocal Exuberance

They don't, as a rule, like it much. Italian vocal exuberance, the lingering over high notes, the old-fashioned settings, the casual staging, the semaphoric-gesticulation and the sometimes less than immaculate orchestral playing all sit uneasily with audiences and critics bred to the sterner, more restrained disciplines ingrained by German musical example.

And in the production of "Attila" it was difficult not to accept this point of view. The opera itself is rough and tough early Verdi, and it was roughly and toughly sung and played, with the singers, especially the tenor Bruno Prevedi, but also

These noise levels [in the classroom] exceed by far any known legal limits for any other criteria for noise in houses, offices, schools, work places and outdoor recreation areas," the study said.

Alaskan Hotel Burns

MOUNT MCKINLEY, Alaska, Sept. 4 (AP).—Fire roared through the main section of a 150-room wooden hotel at the base of North America's tallest peak last night. Damage is expected to exceed \$1 million. No injuries were reported.

AUDRAN HOSSEIN SERRAULT SPAAK
MURDER IS A MUR



BOOKS

RANCHO PARADISE

By John Deck. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 310 pps. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

In a recent review in The New Yorker of Simone de Beauvoir's "The Coming of Age," Robert Coles was politely exasperated because in her discussion of elderly people today the author lays on the Marxist theorizing with a heavy trowel. Why, Coles wondered, didn't she simply go out and talk to some old people?

The park does not have the extensive social life that some do.

They play the inevitable shuffleboard, paint, go to dances, watch TV, have pancake breakfasts and potlucks, visit incessantly, take occasional group trips, go to local restaurants en masse, swim, walk, bike, play bingo, travel or putter about their plots.

In "Rancho Paradise," John Deck does talk to them and, more important, listens. Unencumbered by Marxist baggage and bare of sociological hypotheses and preconceptions, Deck spent six

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Death is drawing close to those people, but most are not obsessed with it. The religious ones with a belief in the hereafter seem to have been religious all their lives. One man believes in reincarnation.

Deck says little of his motives for writing this book, but perhaps the growing respect and tenderness he feels for these people is explanation enough. It would have been easy to laugh at the spectacle of an old woman doing a hula at an amateur gala, but Deck finds that he cannot; instead he admires her joyous lack of self-consciousness. Her dignity. Hearing the stories of their hard lives, he comes to admire their courage; they are survivors, after all. I suppose the way of life they have made for themselves at Rancho Paradise is in a way a reflection of that courage. Old age is what you bring to it.

Richard Lingeman is a New York Times book critic.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This analysis is based on reports
gained from more than 125 books from
64 communities of the United
States. The figures in the right-hand
column do not necessarily represent
executive appearances on the list.

This Week	Weeks Last on Week List
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FICTION	
1 Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach	1 18
2 The Winds of War, Wouk	3 41
3 My Name is Asher Lev., Polot	4 17
4 Captains and the Kings, Caldwell	2 15
5 The Word, Wallace	6 24
6 Dark Horse, Knebel	5 14
7 The Laramie Witness, Ambler	8 17
8 Report to the Commissioner, Mills	10 1
9 A Portion for Foxes, McLary	9 13
10 The Terminal Man, Crichton	7 16
GENERAL	
1 I'm O.K.—You're O.K., Harris	2 20
2 O Jerusalem! Collins and Lapierre	1 13
3 The Peter Prescription, Peter	6 4
4 Eleanor: The Years Alone, Lash	6 5
5 Opera Marriage, O'Neill and O'Neill	5 21
6 The Superlawyers, Goulden	3 12
7 George S. Kaufman Telechman	7 8
8 The Boys of Summer, Kahn	4 20
9 The Summer Game, Angell	— 4
10 O Congress, Ruegle with Armbister	10 3

CROSSWORD

—By Will Fung

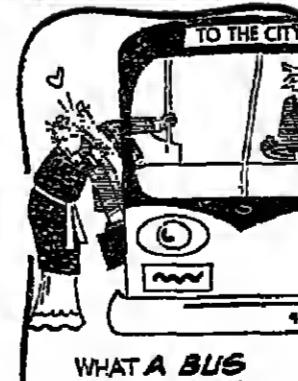
ACROSS		DOWN
I Garden bloom	44 Biblical oldster	16 French
6 Smell barracuda	45 Young animal	mountains
10 Mine passage	46 George Ade's	20 Powerful stuff
14 Office worker.	fable style	23 Researchb locales
15 Lighten	49 "— the	24 Bill
17 Creator of Tess	ramparts . . ."	25 Gauchos'
18 One way to buy	50 Red man	weapons
19 Blunder	52 Old or New	26 White —
20 Deal lightly	55 Kind of	27 Humid
21 Inveterate	pneumonia	28 Azores port
22 Avian weapons	S7 Cross	29 "Giant" name
25 Vegetable, for	58 Fragrant resin	30 Precisionists
short	59 Outing spoiler	32 Miss Paige
27 Pour off	60 Very, in Rouen	34 Graf —
28 Sweet	61 Donne's forte	36 Pacific aroid
31 Western brick		37 Climb in a way
32 Sudden shocks		39 Airport unit
33 Professional men: Abbr.		40 Broadway sign
35 Witticisms	1 Tennis name	42 Of a season
36 "— Bulba"	2 Began	43 Shooting: Fr.
37 Insignificant one	3 Pottery piece	45 Riga residents
38 Place	4 Lineman	46 Activity
39 English county	5 "Rob —"	47 Russian river
40 Fissile rock	6 Aegean island	48 Italian city
41 Sandals for Mercury	7 Entertainment	49 Formerly
42	8 Ivy Leaguer	51 Great Lake city
	9 Wire: Abbr.	53 Denver time
	10 Travel route	listing
	11 Wall section	54 Poetic word
	12 Road for Tiberius	55 Bulgarian coin



"CAN YA HURRY? THE ICE CREAM TRUCK
WON'T WAIT MUCH LONGER!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LE

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



HINSAB

○	○	○	○	○	○
---	---	---	---	---	---

Now arrange the circled letter to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWERS here	" <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> "
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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALVE GRAIN ELICIT PARADE

Answers Climbing — may end up as something that ;
we know from A GRAPESHOT

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11
14						15			16			
17						18						
19					20				21			
	22		23	24				25	26			
27						28				29	30	
31						32				33		34
35					36					37		
38				39					40			
	41		42					43				
			44				45					
46	47	48	.			49				50		51
52					53	54				55	56	
57										58		
59						60				61		

Art Buchwald

1974 Steak Exposition

(Mr. Buchwald was so exhausted from the excitement of the Republicans' nomination that the doctor advised him to take a rest. He has left behind some of his doctor's all-time favorites.)

FLESHING, N.Y. "Ladies and gentlemen. We are standing here on the floor of Joe's Meat Market on Main Street, where the 1974 prime steak exposition is being held. With me is Joe Barnside, proprietor of Joe's Meat Market and considered one of the greatest authorities on beef in New York."

"Mr. Barnside, it says here in the program that there is at least \$10 million worth of steak being displayed here at the exposition."

"That's correct, Charley. We have 30 Brink's men guarding all the glass cases where our meat is on exhibit, and Lloyd's of London, which is insuring the exposition, has sent over their own people to protect the show."

"How many steaks are you displaying?"

"There are 100 pieces in all. But each one is a rare item that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. Over here, for example, is a choice New York strip weighing two pounds."

"How much is that worth if someone wanted to buy it?"

"That steak would go for \$10,000 at today's price. But if someone were to purchase it and freeze it, I'm certain it would double in value in another year."

"What makes steaks so expensive, Mr. Barnside?"

"Well it's like with diamonds—supply and demand. The more people who want steak, the higher the price. Many people used to buy it to eat. Now they buy it for an investment."

"You mean there are collectors of steaks?"

"I should say so. The Mellon Collection of Beef is estimated to be worth \$30 million. At a recent auction at Safeway, a small rib eye steak from an unknown steer was sold to Henry Ford for \$300,000."

"This is a magnificent piece in this case."

"That's the famous LBJ Porterhouse. It weighs five pounds and comes from Texas. I'm asking \$800,000 for it."

"I imagine it's hard to find a buyer at those prices."



Buchwald

"Are you kidding? I could have sold it last week, but I wanted to keep it for the exposition. I know three people who would take it now, sight unseen, fat and all."

"I see quite a crowd around that glass case over there."

"That's where we're showing a priceless pair of T-bone pimpmobiles. There are only two others like them in the entire world—they are in Argentina's National Museum. Paul Getty has offered us \$1 million for them, but Aristotle Onassis has asked us not to sell them until he can get here and put in a bid."

"It gives one goose pimples just to think of it. Mr. Barnside, don't you get nervous knowing you're responsible for all this?"

"To me, it's just meat."

"Let me ask you this. Why is one sirloin worth \$200,000 and another sirloin of the same weight worth only \$50,000?"

"It's in the cutting of the meat. A butcher has only one crack at a sirloin. If he misses his mark with his cleaver by so much as 1/100th of an inch, he can ruin the steak forever."

"Where is the most expensive piece of meat in the whole exhibit?"

"Over here in this room it's the famous Kansas City Filet Mignon. Notice we've set it in a deck of foil grates."

"God, it's magnificent! I see it has a price tag of \$25 million."

"Yes, but it's been sold."

"To whom?"

"Richard Burton bought it for Elizabeth Taylor's next birthday present."

First there were only one or two, then a dozen, then the whole boulevard seemed to be filled with girls in spanking new slacks. Women in trousers were a rare sight in those days, but now they had not lost sight of the main issue. They had ordered their air-raid shelter outfits in advance, and now they were leaping upon the first opportunity to wear the new clothes.

It was, I think, that very night that the air-raid sirens first blew. I had been fast asleep a moment before, but I rose up from the waist like an opening jackknife, wide awake in an instant. "Here they come," I told myself. I had not believed that Paris would be bombed, but I could have been wrong. I threw on some clothes and obediently followed the instructions the authorities had been drumming into us, crossing the street to descend into the cellar of building placarded *ABER*, wondering vaguely why I had to shift from my own place, which had a cellar just as deep.

I learned afterwards that the siren had been sounded for practice, on the same principle as the lifeboat drill which was a feature of every Atlantic liner crossing. Instead of getting Parisians into the habit of taking shelter, it made them blasé about it.

After two or three descents into the cellars, everybody ignored the sirens, especially as nothing ever happened.

And besides, everybody was doing it. Paris had never been as good as during the first month or two of the war. It was too

good to last.

Speaking it, another.

We'll have to say goodbye to the very last remaining bomb. Our new, unusual, simple. Very small, very quiet, very clean, very level. Plus an ambulance you'll find nowhere else. Clubroom for coffee, smoking room, bar, restaurant, with French students available English. Lectures, tours, entertainments.

"Learning" French is one thing.

Speaking it, another.

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